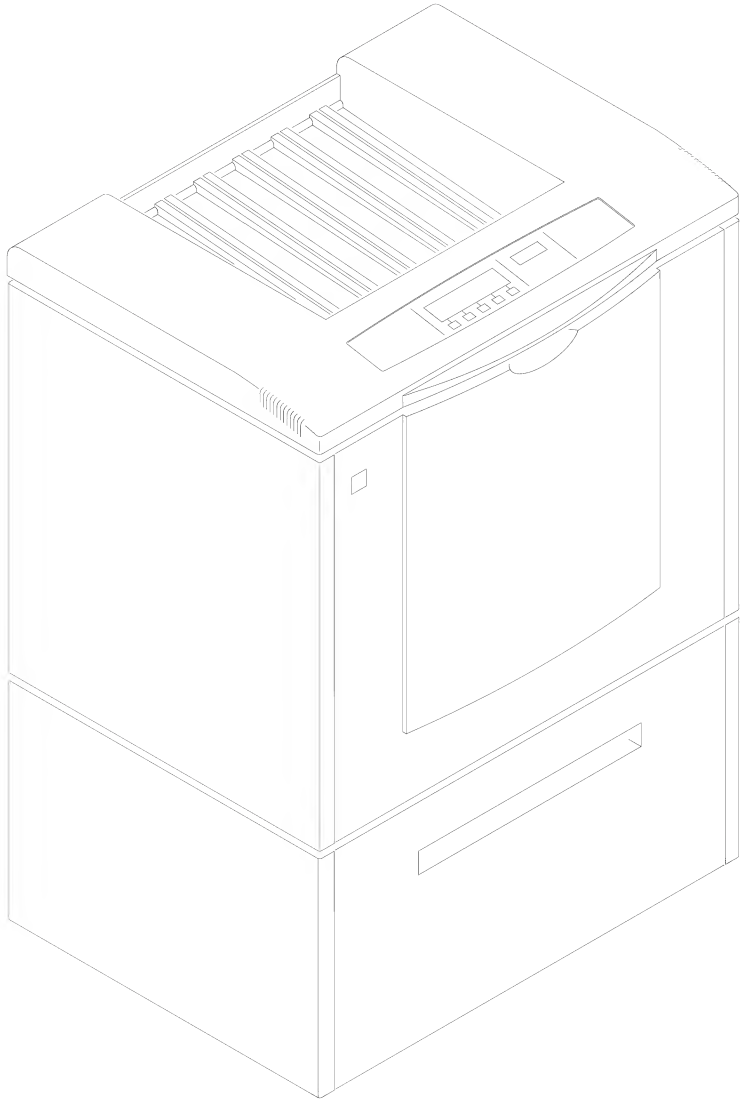
Publication No. 5B6332
November 1995

THEORY GUIDE for the *Kodak X-Omat* 3000 RA PROCESSOR



© Eastman Kodak Company

H150_0035DA

PLEASE NOTE The information contained herein is based on the experience and knowledge relating to the subject matter gained by Eastman Kodak Company prior to publication.

No patent license is granted by this information.

Eastman Kodak Company reserves the right to change this information without notice, and makes no warranty, express or implied, with respect to this information. Kodak shall not be liable for any loss or damage, including consequential or special damages, resulting from any use of this information, even if loss or damage is caused by Kodak's negligence or other fault.

Table of Contents

Description	Page
Introduction	3
Product Description	3
Operation	4
System Initialization	5
Film Transport	6
Overview	6
Film Detection	7
Drive System	8
Processing	11
Developer	11
Fixer	18
Wash	22
Dryer	24
Replenishment	27
Overview	27
Replenishment Modes	28
Filling the TANKS for the Developer and Fixer:	28
Control Circuit for Replenishment	29
Calibration	30
Standby Mode	31
Sleep Mode	32
THERMISTORS	33
DISPLAYS	34
DISPLAY PANEL	34
CONTROL PANEL	35
Power Distribution	36
AC Distribution	36
DC Distribution	36
Publication History	37

Section 1: Introduction

Product Description

The *Kodak X-Omat* 3000 RA Processor is a general purpose radiographic PROCESSOR and uses a conventional transport drive to accommodate both roll and sheet radiographic film.

The Processor provides 4 film cycles that operate at 4 default transport speeds:

- K/RA
- Rapid
- Standard
- Extended

All cycles, except for the K/RA cycle, use standard RP chemicals and film; however, the K/RA cycle requires the use of RA chemicals and film. Each of the 4 cycles has default parameters for

- transport speed
- developer and fixer replenishment volumes
- developer, fixer, and dryer temperatures

These default parameters are stored in memory and can be modified by the user. A battery in the CLOCK/MEMORY MODULE supplies uninterrupted power to memory. These parameters do not change when the operator de-energizes the PROCESSOR.

The 3000 RA includes several new features:

- A “Sleep Mode” that automatically energizes and de-energizes the PROCESSOR and includes the features “ROLLER Jog” and “Cool Down”
- Automatic logging of films by size, and automatic logging of chemical solution usage
- Adjustments for the volume of the audio ALARM
- An Access code that the operator can select
- Internal diagnostic software that allows the service personnel to test components without a portable computer

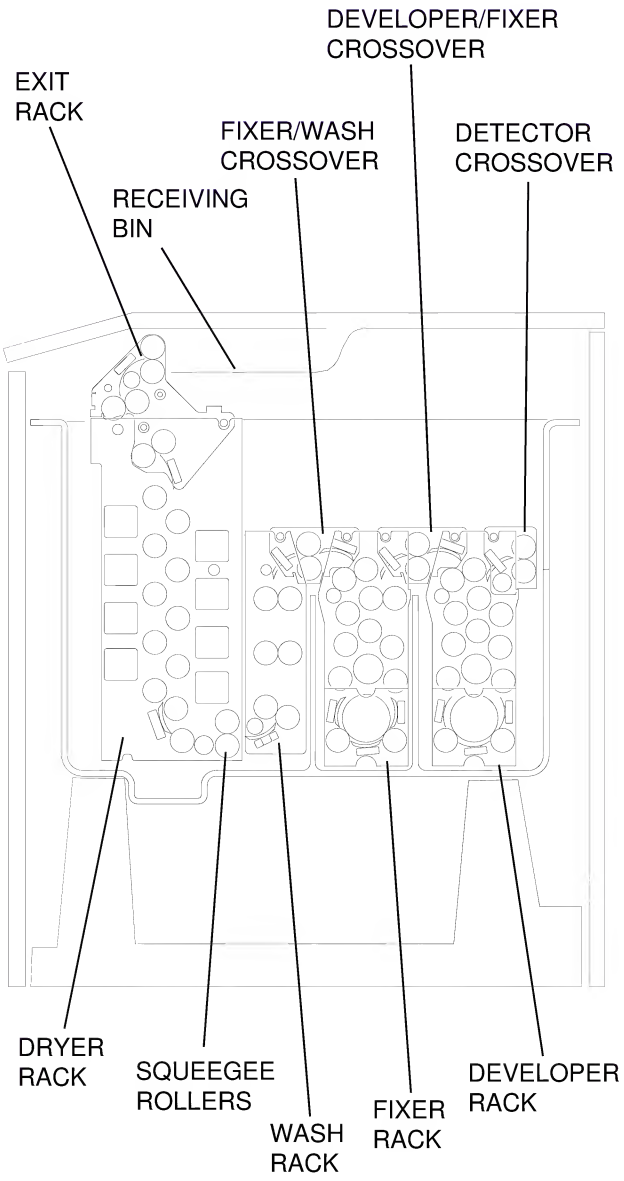
Service personnel no longer replace EEPROMS when installing new operating software or when installing replacements for the 5000 MICROPROCESSOR BOARD or the 6000 FILM ACCUMULATOR BOARD. Using a portable computer, service personnel can quickly download software simultaneously to both the 5000 and 6000 BOARDS through the PROCESSOR INTERFACE CONNECTOR (PIC). The PIC is located on the INTERFACE CONTROL PANEL and on the ELECTRICAL BOX. If the 5000 BOARD must be replaced, service personnel will have to transfer the CLOCK/MEMORY MODULE from the existing 5000 BOARD to the replacement 5000 BOARD. The CLOCK/MEMORY MODULE contains all of the operating parameters for that specific site. When you transfer this MODULE, you eliminate the need to program the PROCESSOR again.

Important

Please review the following list to help you better understand this Theory Guide:

- The sections “Film Transport” and “Processing” describe the operating mode of the PROCESSOR. See Pages 31 and 32 for operation of the PROCESSOR during Standby Mode or Sleep Mode.
- For more detailed information regarding the block diagrams in this Theory Guide, see the publication Diagrams 5B6335.
- See the publication Component Locator 5B6334 to determine the location of parts referred to in this Theory Guide.
- This Theory Guide refers to error codes for certain malfunctions of the PROCESSOR. See the publication Diagnostics 5B6329 for more information on these errors.

Operation



H150_0158CCA
H150_0158CA

The operator feeds film onto the feed tray of the PROCESSOR, actuating the film-transport. This network of motor-driven RACKS transports the film through 3 TANKS, each containing a different solution:

- The **developer** solution converts the invisible latent image on the film to a visible image.
- The **fixer** solution removes unused silver halide crystals from the film, stopping the continued development of the visible image. The fixer also increases the permanency of the visible image by hardening the emulsion. The RA fixer does not include a hardener because the RA film has a pre-hardened emulsion.
- The **water** removes excess developer and fixer from the film, preparing the film for drying and ensuring a permanent image on the film.

The rollers transport the film from the WASH RACK through the dryer RACK in which a blower circulates warm air across the film. The dry, processed film then exits the PROCESSOR.

The following 7 CIRCUIT BOARDS monitor and control the PROCESSOR:

- 5000 microprocessor board
- 2000 INTERFACE board
- 30000 display board
- 6000 board
- 7000 DRIVE INTERLOCK BOARD
- 8000 CURRENT SENSE BOARD
- 600 FILTER BOARD

To ensure optimum processing conditions while the film moves through PROCESSOR, the 5000 BOARD

- maintains correct film-transport speed
- maintains the correct temperatures of the developer and fixer
- maintains correct replenishment rate of the developer and fixer
- maintains correct temperature in the dryeR

Section 2: System Initialization

When you either energize or reset the PROCESSOR, the software initializes certain components and checks the setup and operation of the PROCESSOR. Initialization is complete when the “Ready” indicator illuminates; See Page 34.

During initialization, the software

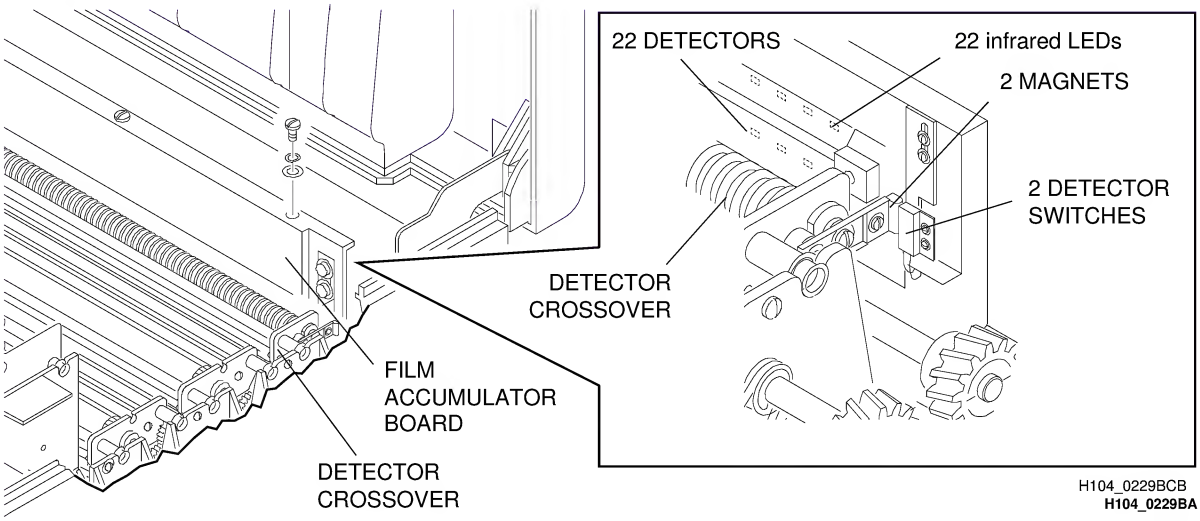
- initializes Input/Output PORTS, the film accumulator, and the display paneL
- checks the operation of the RAM on the 5000 BOARD
- evaluates the checksum of the main program EEPROM
- evaluates the checksum of the bootstrap EPROM
- energizes the transport for 4 minutes, when the “Wait” indicator is illuminated, to feed any remaining film through the PROCESSOR
- opens the wash water solenoid for 4 minutes
- checks the developer and fixer solution levels
- activates the replenishment PUMPS to fill the TANKS for developer and fixer
- energizes the recirculation pump after the solutions reach operating levels
- maintains the temperature of the solutions at the operating setpoints
- energizes the dryer bloweR and the DRYER HEATER to attain setpoint temperature

After the initialization sequence completes successfully,

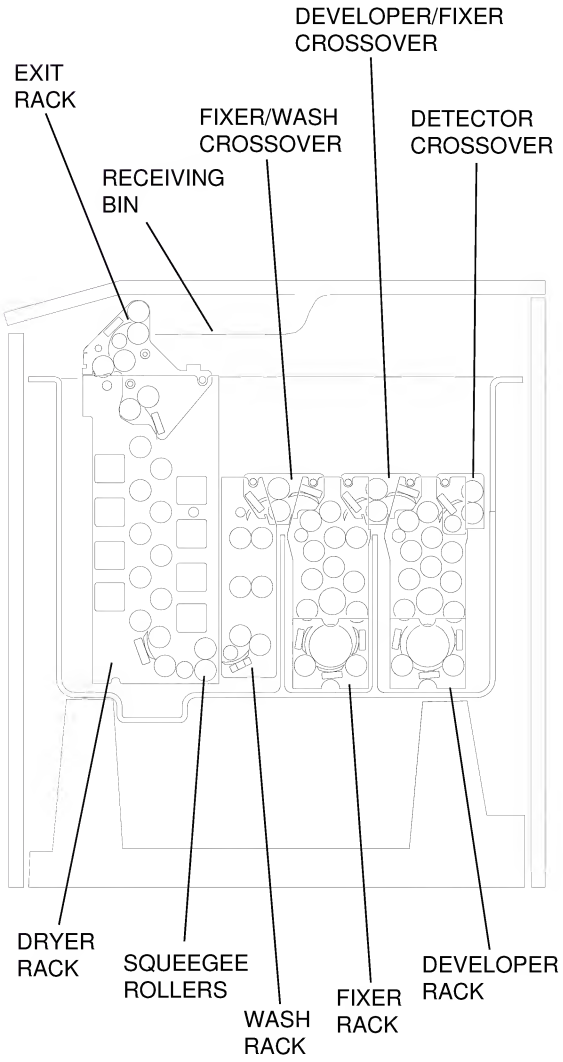
- The PROCESSOR displays a “Ready” message at the DISPLAY PANEL.
- The status LED DS18 on the 5000 MICROPROCESSOR BOARD provides a flash at 1/2-second intervals after the software initializes correctly.
- The PROCESSOR enters the “Standby Mode” if the FILM DETECTOR does not detect film.

Section 3: Film Transport

Overview



H104_0229BCB
H104_0229BA



H150_0158CCA
H150_0158CA

When the operator feeds the exposed film into the PROCESSOR, the film accumulator detects the film. The status of the PROCESSOR then changes from the Standby Mode to the Operating Mode:

- The film transport operates.
- The dryer blower energizes; If the temperature is low, the DRYER HEATER energizes.
- The safelight receptacle de-energizes if the operator selected the Safelight Receptacle Mode.
- The wash water solenoid opens when the lead edge of the film leaves the FIXER RACK.

The transport drive moves the film through the developer rack, fixer rack, and wash rack. Each rack consists of a series of rollerS driven by CHAIN and GEAR. The RACKS for the developer and the fixer are similar.

To prevent contamination of chemicals, do **not** interchange the RACKS for the developer and fixer.

The crossover transports the film between RACKS. Pressure applied by the ROLLERS in these crossovers removes residual solution from film.

The WASH RACK moves the film into the bottom of the DRYER RACK. The SQUEEGEE ROLLERS help provide fast, uniform drying. The EXIT RACK moves the film into the RECEIVING BIN.

A kit is available to move the film to a front exit.

Film Detection

6000 FILM ACCUMULATOR BOARD

1. The leading edge of the film separates the ROLLERS of the DETECTOR CROSSOVER.
2. The magnets on either end of these ROLLERS then actuate one or both of the FILM detector switches.
3. The film accumulator BOARD begins recording film area:

   The FILM ACCUMULATOR BOARD contains 22 LEDs that emit infrared light onto 22 DETECTORS. As film moves through the film accumulator, the film interrupts the infrared signal between some or all of these 22 pairs of LEDs and DETECTORS. Smaller film sizes will not interrupt the signals of all 22 pairs. The film accumulator BOARD determines film area as long as film interrupts the infrared signal between LEDs and DETECTORS and one of the FILM DETECTOR SWITCHES is actuated.
4. After detecting 1535 cm2 (238 in2) of film, the FILM ACCUMULATOR BOARD sends a signal to the 5000 microprocessor board. The microprocessor uses this information to determine when to replenish the developer and fixer solutions.
5. When the trailing edge of the film has traveled 7.6 cm (3.0 in.) into the PROCESSOR, the audio ALARM on the film accumulator BOARD emits one sound to indicate that the operator can feed another sheet of film into the PROCESSOR.

Note

The Safelight/Accessory Receptacle on the feed end of the PROCESSOR provides power to SAFELIGHTS and accessories. The operator selects the required mode at the display panel. In the **Safelight Mode**, the PROCESSOR does not apply power to the receptacle when the FILM ACCUMULATOR BOARD detects film. After the ALARM emits one sound, indicating that the trailing edge of film has exited the FILM ACCUMULATOR, the MICROPROCESSOR applies power to the RECEPTACLE. In the **Accessory Mode**, the PROCESSOR applies power to the receptacle when the operator energizes the PROCESSOR.

Calibration

Caution

Do not

- allow external light to illuminate the DETECTORS while the PROCESSOR energizes
- leave film in the FILM ACCUMULATOR

When the operator energizes the PROCESSOR, the FILM ACCUMULATOR calibrates itself, automatically adjusting the power applied to the LEDs to compensate for performance changes caused by wear or environmental conditions.

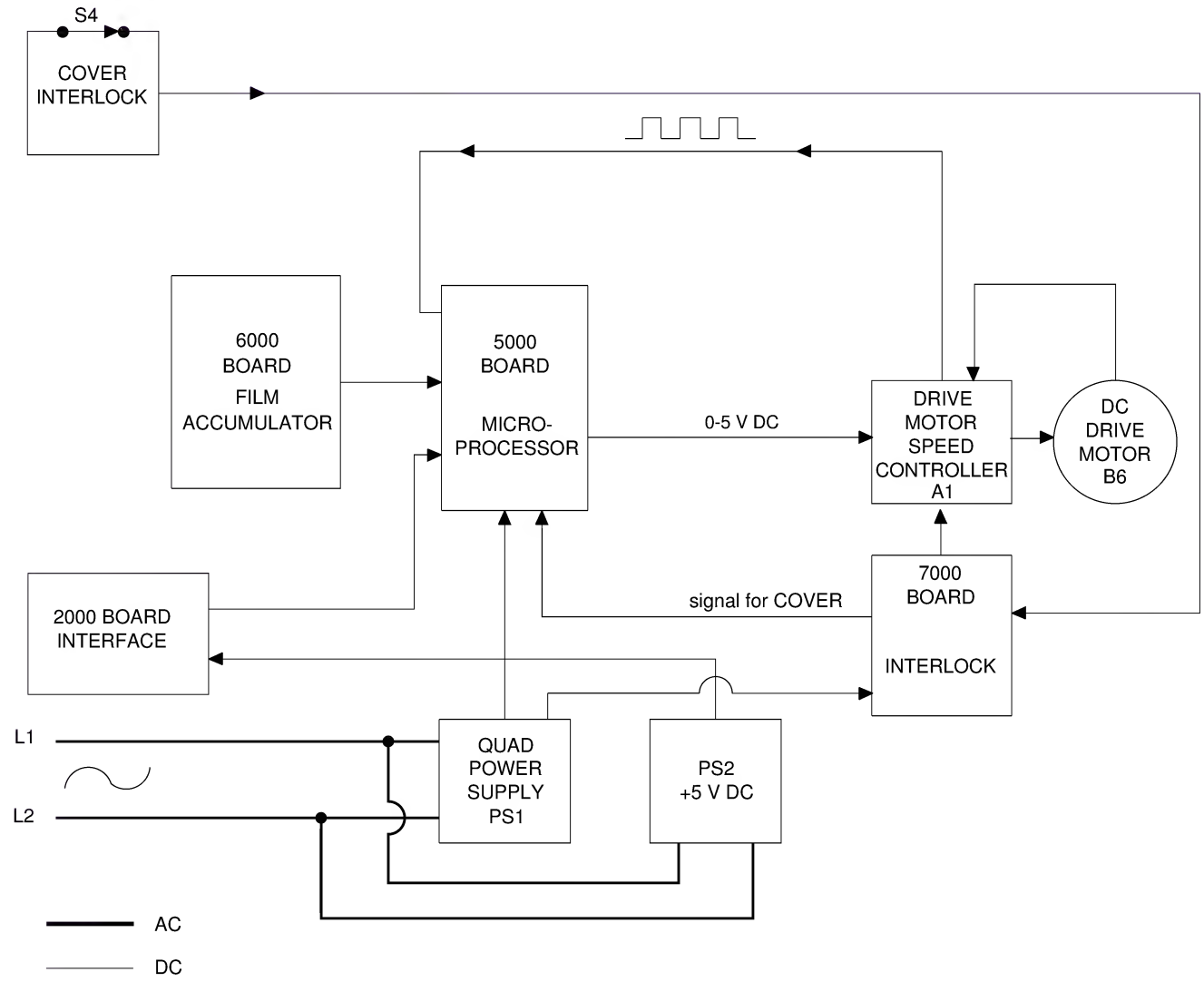
Error Detection

The software continuously monitors all 22 pairs of LEDs and DETECTORS for correct operation and indicates the error message “Film Accumulator LED Error” at the DISPLAY PANEL when any 2 adjacent pairs **or** any 3 pairs malfunction. When this error occurs, the PROCESSOR automatically switches to a continuous Standby Mode and replenishes the solutions based on film length. While in this mode, the MICROPROCESSOR constantly operates the transport drive and calculates the length of processed film based on the length of time that the FILM DETECTOR SWITCHES are actuated.

The DISPLAY PANEL displays the error message “Loss of Film Accumulator Data Link” when a communication malfunction occurs between the 6000 board and the 5000 board. The audio ALARM emits 2 sounds if the PROCESSOR has an error condition when the film accumulator detects film.

Drive System

Control of the DC DRIVE MOTOR



H150_9007DC

Typical* Control Voltages of the 4 Processing Cycles

Cycle	V DC
Extended	1.0
Standard	1.9
Rapid	2.6
K/RA	3.4

Note

*The control voltages can vary from one PROCESSOR to another PROCESSOR.

Actuating the Transport Drive

After receiving the feed signal from either the FILM ACCUMULATOR or the PROCESSOR interface connector (PIC), the microprocessor actuates the transport drive. The MICROPROCCESOR will not actuate the transport drive if any of the following conditions occur:

- If the cover is open, the cover interlock switch indicates that the cover is open, and the LCD displays the error “Top Cover not closed”.
- If the operator has selected either “Go To Setup” or “Select Cycle” from the main menu.
- If the operator has selected “Temperature Lockout” and the temperature of the developer is not within 0.3 C (0.5 F) of the setpoint temperature.

Speed Control

The QUAD POWER SUPPLY PS1 supplies +24 V DC to the drive motor controller. A brushless, variable-speed DC DRIVE MOTOR drives the film transport, which operates at a different speed for each of the 4 processing cycles. See the table at the bottom of the previous page. A DIGITAL to ANALOG (D/A) CONVERTER on the 5000 BOARD converts the digital value of the required speed to one of 4 analog values between 0 and 5 V DC. The table indicates the typical control voltages.

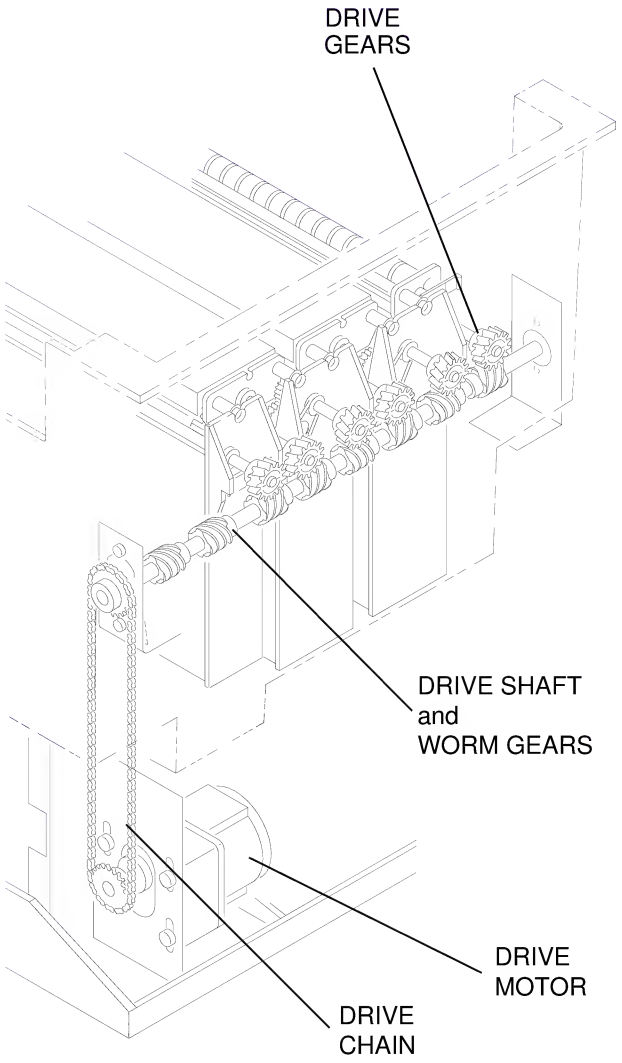
The 5000 board applies the required control voltage to the drive motor controller:

- The DC DRIVE MOTOR contains a pulse GENERATOR (not indicated in the diagram) that produces a feedback signal of 12 pulses per revolution. This feedback signal indicates the speed of the DC DRIVE MOTOR.
- The DRIVE MOTOR CONTROLLER receives the feedback signal and sends it to the MICROPROCESSOR.
- If necessary, the MICROPROCESSOR adjusts the speed of the DC DRIVE MOTOR by varying the analog voltage applied to the DRIVE MOTOR CONTROLLER.

Transport Errors

- **Inoperative Transport:** If the feedback indicates a pulse count less than a threshold value, the MICROPROCESSOR determines that the transport speed is zero. The DISPLAY PANEL displays the fatal error message “Inoperative Transport”.
- **Loss of Transport Speed Control:** If the speed of the transport drive assembly varies by 7.62 cm/minute (3 inches/min) above or below the setpoint speed for 10 seconds, the DISPLAY PANEL displays the non-fatal error message “Loss of Transport Speed Control”.

Drive Components



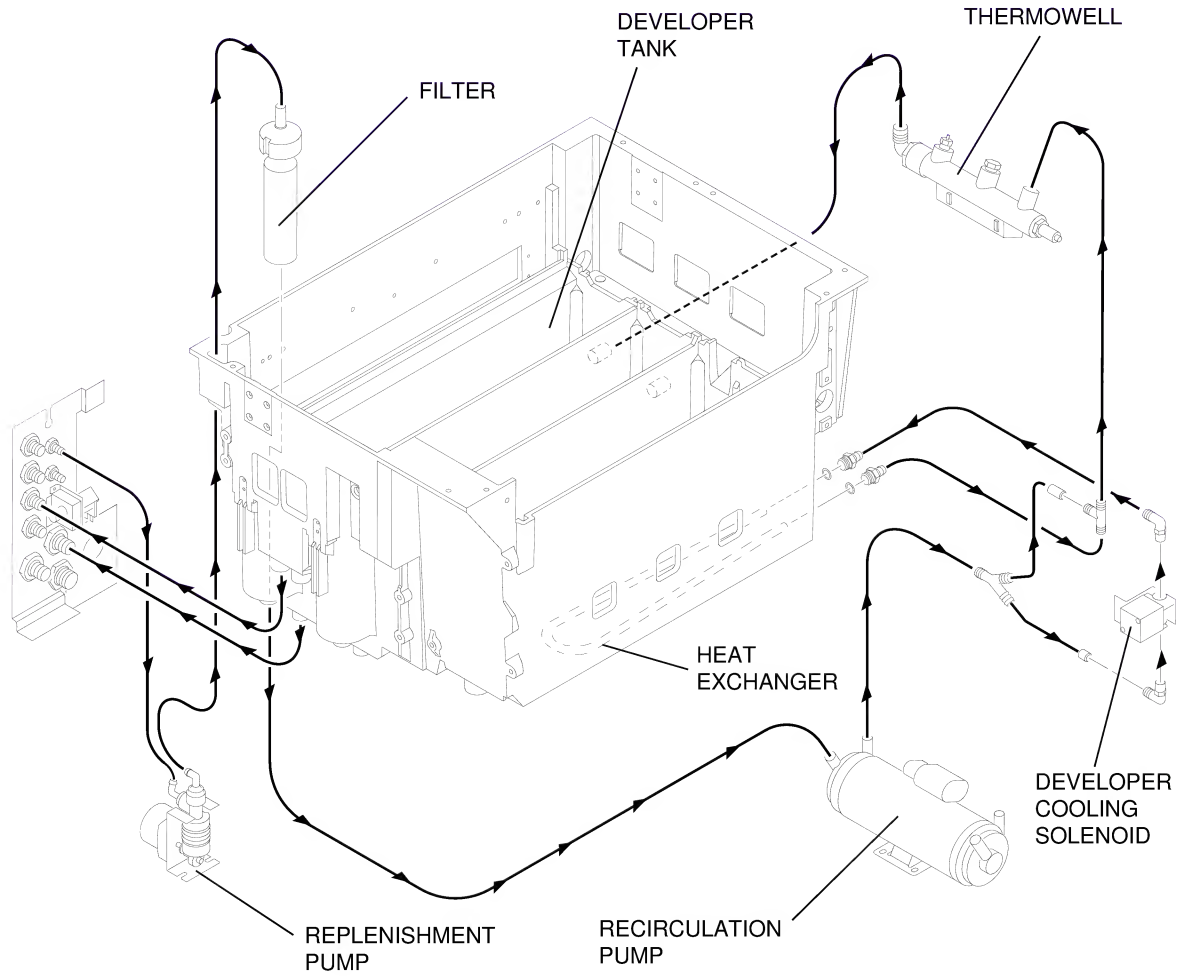
H150_0140CCA
H150_0140CA

The above diagram indicates components of the transport drive. When the drive motor energizes, the drive shaft and worm gears rotate, transferring drive to the drive gears, rotating the transport rollers of each racK to move the film through the PROCESSOR.

Section 4: Processing

Developer

Recirculation

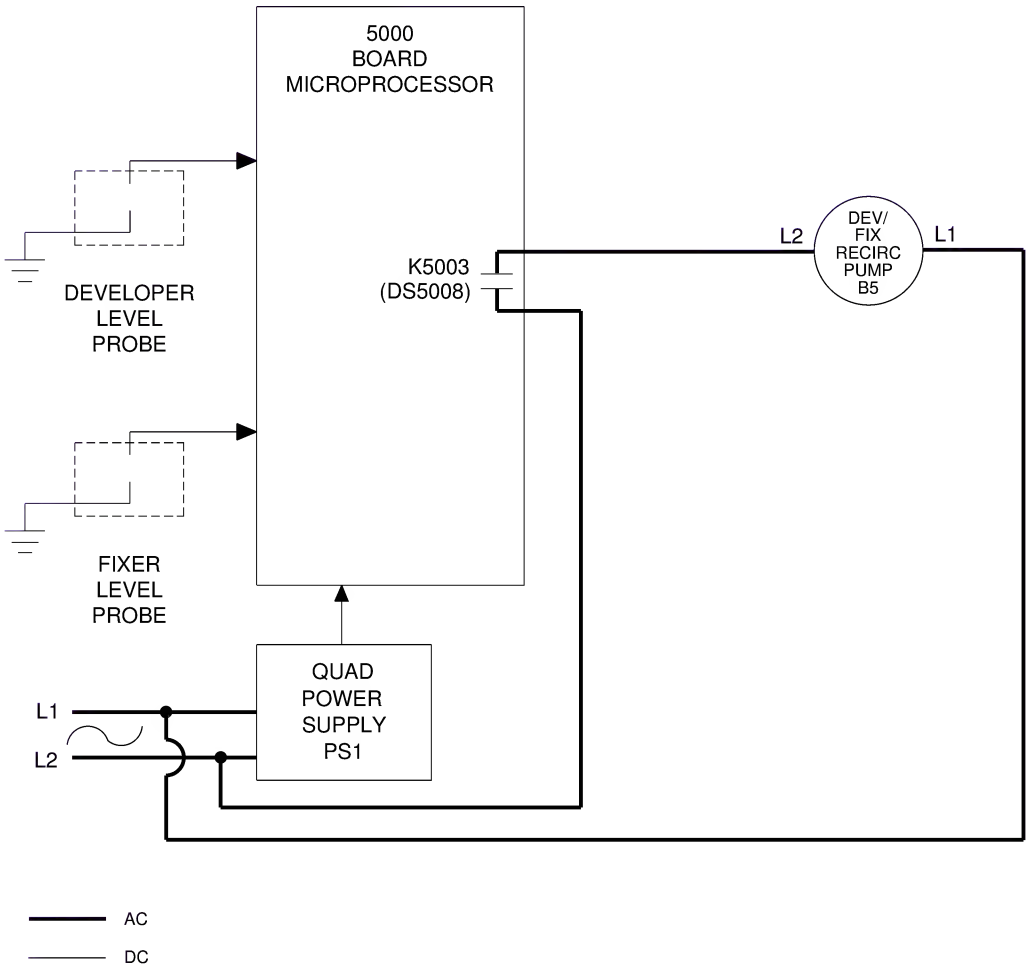


H150_0153DCA
H150_0153DA

The transport drive moves the film into the developer tank, which contains 8.53 L (2.25 gal) of developer solution, a mixture of developer chemical and water. The developer solution converts the invisible latent image on the film to a visible image. An external tank of replenishment or an automixer automatically adds developer to the DEVELOPER TANK. For more information about replenishment, see Page 27.

Recirculation takes place only when the tanks for both the developer and fixer are full. A LEVEL PROBE in each tank monitors the level of solution.The PROCESSOR contains a DUAL-HEADED RECIRCULATION PUMP, consisting of a MOTOR that is magnetically coupled to the DEVELOPER RECIRCULATION PUMP and the FIXER RECIRCULATION PUMP. The MOTOR drives both PUMPS. The developer recirculation pump circulates the developer solution continuously through a thermowell, filter, and DEVELOPER TANK. When the developer requires cooling, then the developer circulates through the HEAT EXCHANGER.

Control Circuit for Recirculation of Developer and Fixer



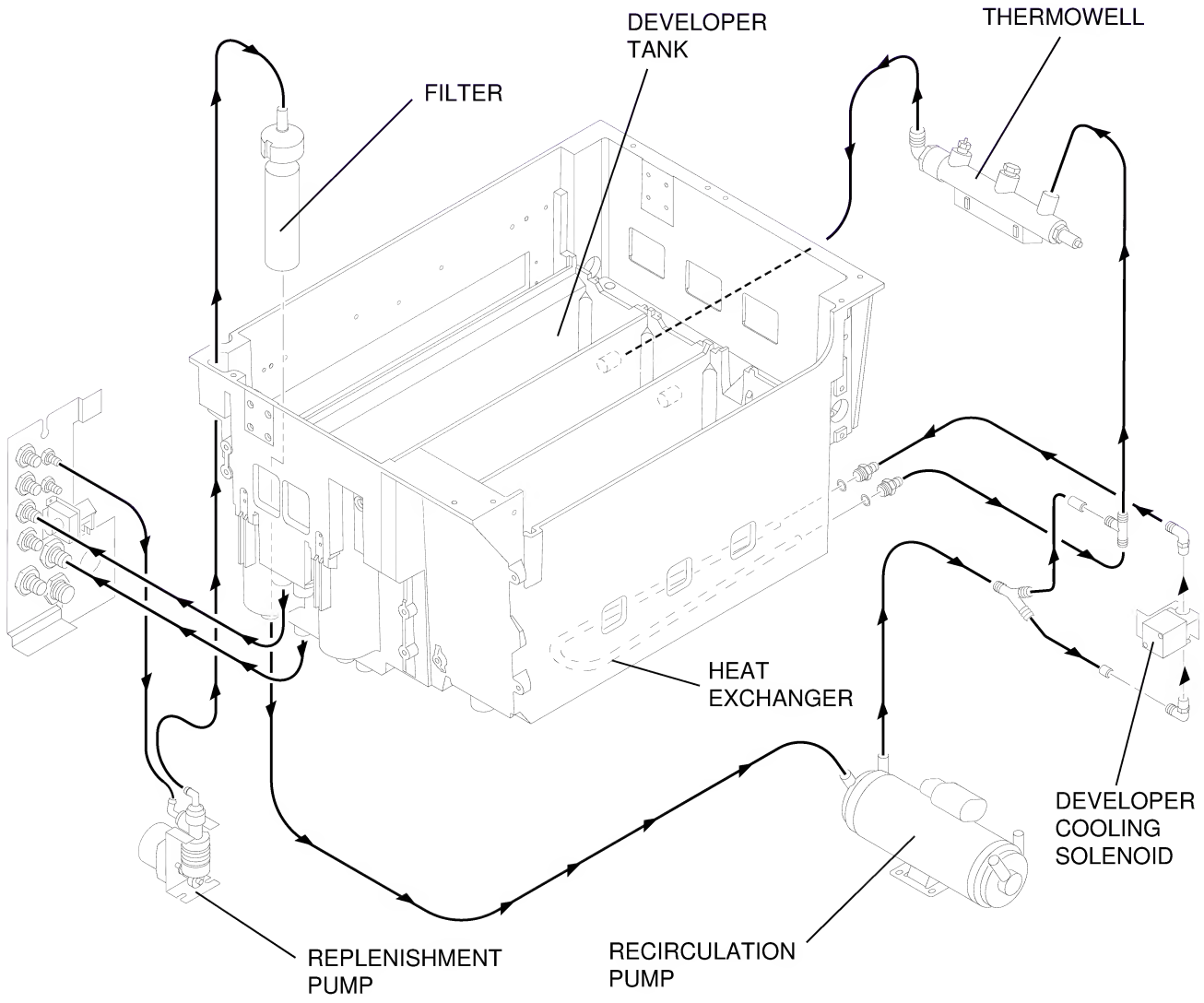
H148_9006DC

The control circuits for recirculation of the developer and the fixer are the same. Each of the TANKS for the developer and the fixer contains a separate LEVEL PROBE. A correct level of solution in the TANK immerses the LEVEL PROBE, providing a path to ground. The microprocessor monitors the resistance of this path:

- If the level PROBE is not immersed in solution for 10 consecutive readings, approximately 5 seconds, the MICROPROCESSOR detects a high resistance and determines that the level is low.
- If the level PROBE is immersed in solution, the MICROPROCESSOR detects a low resistance and determines that the solution is at the correct operating level.

When the MICROPROCESSOR detects that **both** solution levels are correct, it closes the contacts of the electromechanical relay K5003, energizing the recirculation pump. The LED DS5008 illuminates. If the solution does not reach the correct level within 4 minutes, the MICROPROCESSOR indicates a “Tank-fill error” at the DISPLAY PANEL.

Developer Temperature



H150_0153DCA
H150_0153DA

Developer Heating

The MICROPROCESSOR maintains the temperature of the developer at plus or minus 0.3 C(0.5 F)for optimum processing of the film. The setpoint temperature depends on the cycle. The microprocessor continuously monitors the resistance of the thermistor in the thermowell. This resistance changes inversely with the temperature of the developer. For more information about the thermistor, see Page 33.

The thermowell contains a heater that energizes at different duty cycles to maintain the temperature. The microprocessor uses an algorithm to control the duty cycle:

X=Setpoint temperature in °F minus solution temperature in °F	Duty Cycle of the Developer HEATER
X 0.5	100%
0.3 ≤ X < 0.5	60%
0.1 ≤ X < 0.3	40%
0 < X < 0.1	20%
X ≤ 0	0%

Therefore, the HEATER

- operates continuously when the solution temperature is at least 0.3°C (0.5°F) below the setpoint temperature
- operates on a duty cycle of 60% when the solution temperature is between at least 0.17°C (0.3°F) and 0.3°C (0.5°F) below the setpoint temperature
- operates on a duty cycle of 40% when the solution temperature is between at least 0.06 C(0.1°F) and 0.17°C (0.3°F) below the setpoint temperature
- operates on a duty cycle of 20% when the solution temperature is between the setpoint temperature and 0.06°C (0.1°F) below the setpoint temperature
- de-energizes when the solution temperature is greater than or equal to the setpoint temperature

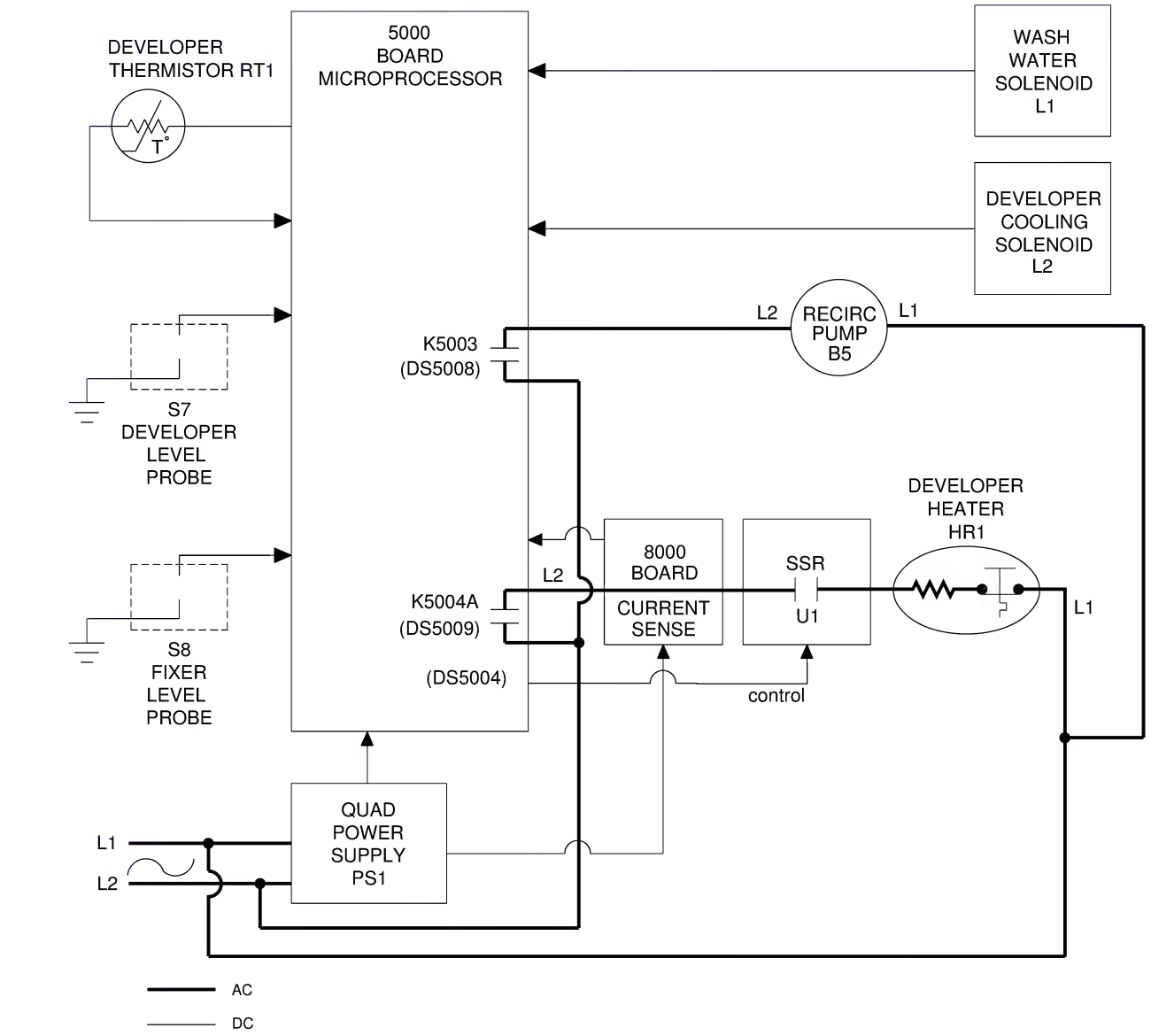
Developer Cooling

1. The cooling solenoid and the WASH WATER SOLENOID energize when the temperature of the developer exceeds the setpoint temperature by 0.17°C (0.3°F) for 5 seconds.
2. The PROCESSOR cools the developer solution by circulating it through the HEAT EXCHANGER in the WASH TANK.
3. The cooling cycle continues until the developer is sufficiently cooled.
4. The cooling solenoid and the WASH WATER SOLENOID de-energize (close), preventing the flow of developer solution through the heat exchanger.

Developer Temperature Display

The MICROPROCESSOR calculates the developer temperature by averaging 10 consecutive readings and updates the value displayed at the LED on the display panel approximately every 10 seconds.

Control Circuit for Developer Temperature



H150_9005DC

1. Correct levels of solution in each of the TANKS for developer and fixer immerse the LEVEL PROBES, providing separate paths to ground.
2. The MICROPROCESSOR detects the decreased resistance of the immersed LEVEL PROBES and actuates the RELAYS K5003, K5004A and K5004B.
3. The RELAY K5004A enables the DEVELOPER HEATER HR1. The LED DS5009 illuminates when the RELAY K5004A enables HR1.
4. The RELAY K5003 energizes the recirculation pump B5. The LED DS5008 illuminates when the RELAY K5003 energizes B5.
5. The control signal from the 5000 BOARD energizes the SOLID STATE RELAY SSR-U1, which energizes the DEVELOPER HEATER HR1. This HEATER operates as necessary to maintain the setpoint temperature of the developer solution. The LED DS5004 illuminates when the 5000 BOARD energizes SSR-U1.
6. An ANALOG to DIGITAL (A/D) CONVERTER on the 5000 BOARD converts the analog resistance of the THERMISTOR to digital data.

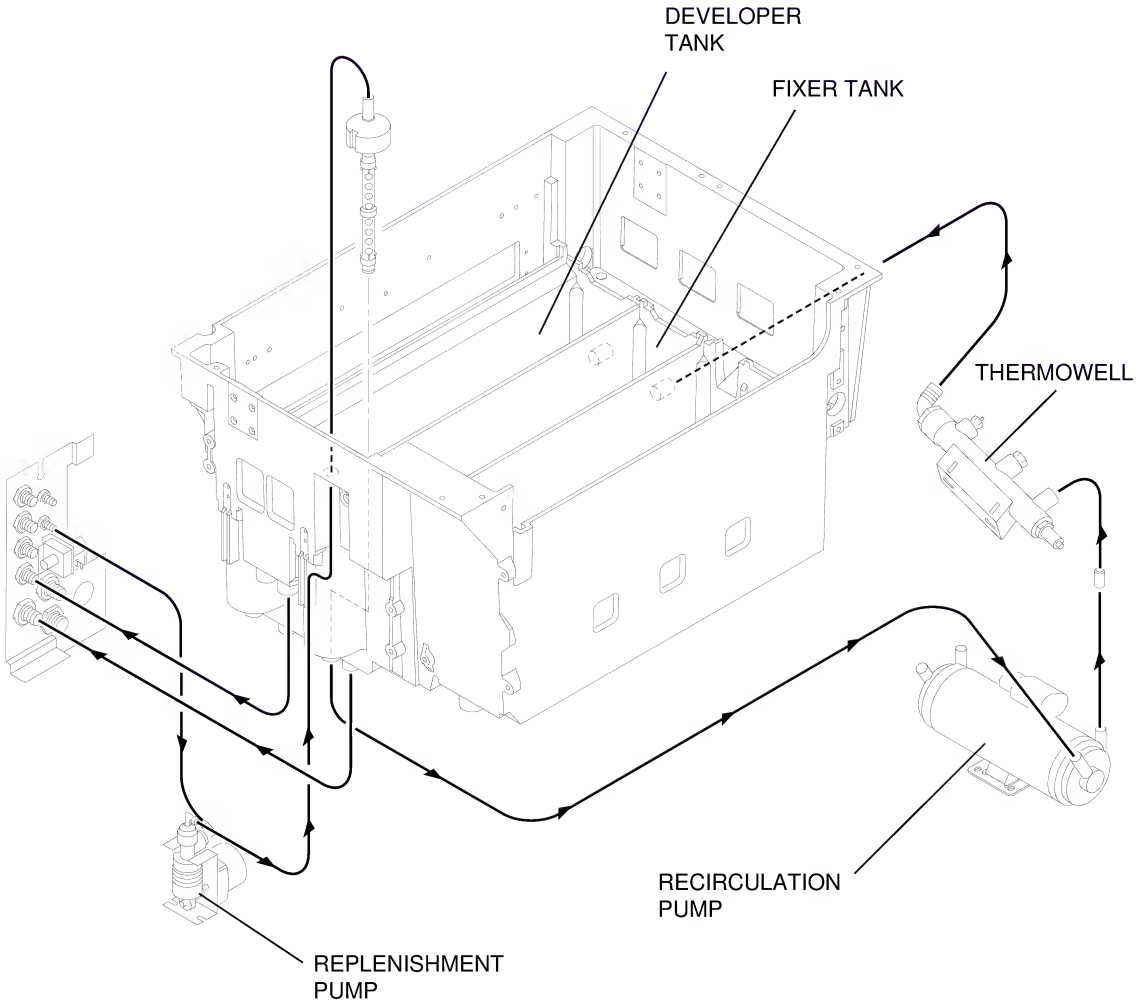
7. The MICROPROCESSOR applies an algorithm that converts the digital data to temperature. Every one second, the MICROPROCESSOR compares this temperature to a setpoint temperature and determines if the solution requires either heating or cooling.
8. If the temperature of the developer solution is
   - below the setpoint, the microprocessor applies DC voltage at the correct duty cycle to control the RELAY SSR-U1, energizing the developer heater at the correct duty cycle. The duty cycle depends on the difference between the temperature of the developer solution and the setpoint temperature.
   - above the setpoint, the microprocessor de-energizes the developer heater and opens the WASH WATER solenoid (if it is not already open) and the DEVELOPER cooling solenoid. The DEVELOPER cooling solenoid allows developer to flow through the heat exchanger, cooling the developer.
9. When either the DEVELOPER HEATER or the FIXER HEATER operates, the 8000 BOARD detects current from the corresponding HEATER and sends a signal to the 5000 BOARD.

Developer Temperature Control Errors

- **DEVELOPER THERMISTOR:** If the thermistor **either** opens or shorts, the DISPLAY PANEL displays the error message “Developer Thermistor Failure”. For more information, see Page 33.
- **A/D CONVERTER:** If the A/D converter malfunctions, the DISPLAY PANEL displays the error message “A/D Converter Failure”.
- **DEVELOPER HEATER:** If the MICROPROCESSOR does not receive the signal from the 8000 BOARD indicating that the DEVELOPER HEATER is operating, the DISPLAY PANEL displays the error message “Developer Heater Failure”.
- **Developer Cooling Ability:** The MICROPROCESSOR checks that the temperature of the developer decreases at a minimum cooling rate of 0.05°C (0.1°F) every 3 minutes. If the developer temperature does not decrease at the correct rate, the DISPLAY PANEL displays the error message “Loss of Developer Cooling Ability”. This error will clear when either the rate corrects itself or the solution temperature reaches the setpoint temperature.

Fixer

Recirculation



H150_0157DCA
H150_0157DA

The transport drive moves the film from the DEVELOPER TANK through a CROSSOVER into the FIXER TANK. The fixer solution removes unused silver halide from the film, stopping unnecessary further development of the visible image and increasing the permanency of the visible image. Like the DEVELOPER TANK, the fixer tank can be filled and replenished automatically from an external container of fixer solution. For more information about the replenishment cycle, see Page 27.

Recirculation takes place only when the tanks for both the developer and fixer are full. A LEVEL PROBE in each tank monitors the level of solution. The PROCESSOR has a DUAL-HEADED PUMP, which consists of a MOTOR that is magnetically coupled to the DEVELOPER RECIRCULATION PUMP and the FIXER RECIRCULATION PUMP. The MOTOR drives both PUMPS. The FIXER recirculation pump circulates the fixer solution through a thermowell and the FIXER TANK. When necessary, the FIXER HEATER Hr2 in the THERMOWelL heats the solution.

Note

The control circuit for the recirculation of the fixer is the same as the control circuit for recirculation of the developer; See Page 12.

Fixer Temperature

The fixer must be heated to a minimum specified temperature to ensure optimum processing of the film.

The THERMOWELL contains a thermistor. The resistance of the THERMISTOR changes inversely with the temperature of the fixer solution. For more information about the control circuit of the thermistor, see Page 33.

Fixer Heating

The fixer heater operates at full capacity when the fixer temperature is below the setpoint temperature. When the temperature is above the setpoint, the HEATER de-energizes.

The fixer solution should reach the setpoint temperature within approximately 20 minutes after you energize the PROCESSOR.

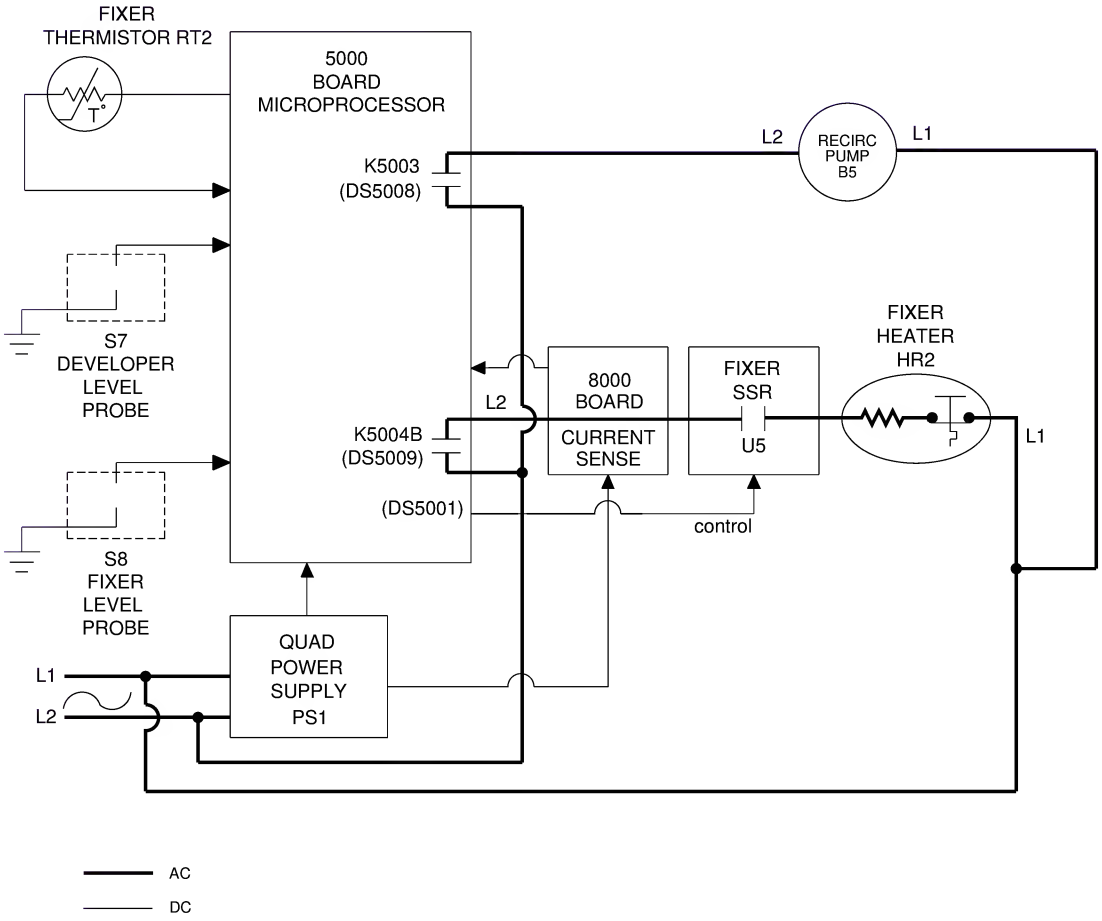
Fixer Cooling

The fixer operates effectively at higher temperatures and does not have to be cooled.

Fixer Temperature Display

The operator can display the fixer temperature by pressing a SOFT KEY on the DISPLAY PANEL.

Control Circuit for Fixer Temperature



H150_9004DC

The control circuits for the fixer and developer are similar, except that the fixer does not include a cooling circuit. Both circuits use the RelayS K5003 and K5004.

1. Correct levels of solution in each of the TANKS for developer and fixer immerse the LEVEL PROBES, providing separate paths to ground.
2. The MICROPROCESSOR detects the decreased resistance of the immersed LEVEL PROBES and actuates the RELAYS K5003, K5004B and K5004A.
3. The RELAY K5004B enables the FIXER HEATER HR2.The LED DS5009 illuminates when the RELAY K5004B enables HR2.
4. The RELAY K5003 energizes the recirculation pump B5. The LED DS5008 illuminates when the RELAY K5003 energizes B5.
5. The control signal from the 5000 BOARD energizes the SOLID STATE RELAY SSR-U5, which energizes the FIXER HEATER HR2. This HEATER operates as necessary to maintain the setpoint temperature of the fixer solution. The LED DS5001 illuminates when the 5000 BOARD energizes SSR-U5.
6. An A/D CONVERTER on the 5000 BOARD converts the analog resistance of the THERMISTOR to digital data.

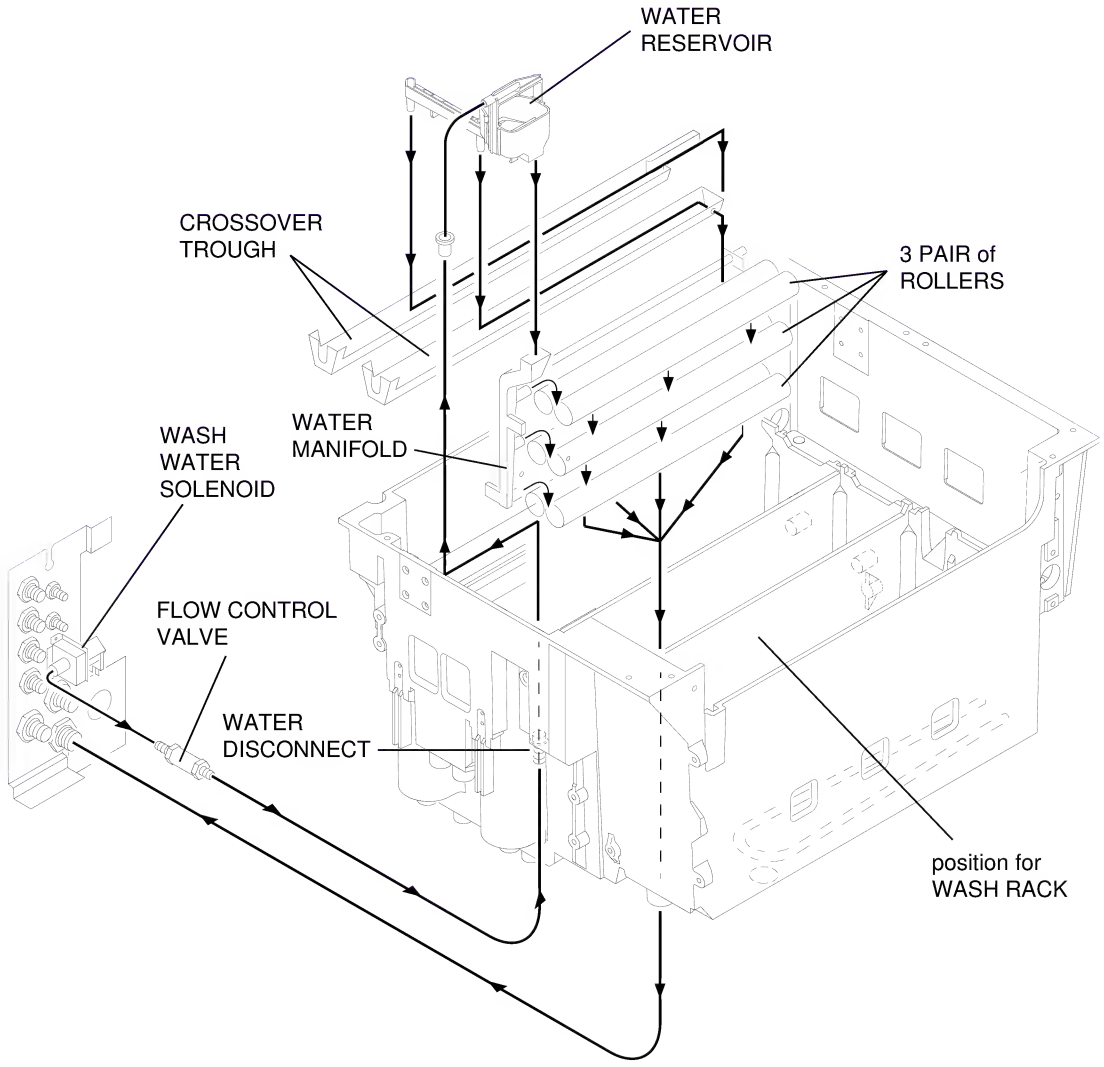
7. The MICROPROCESSOR applies a software algorithm that converts the digital data to temperature. The MICROPROCESSOR continuously compares this temperature to a setpoint temperature and determines if the solution requires heating.
8. When the temperature is below the setpoint temperature, the MICROPROCESSOR applies a DC voltage to SSR-U5, energizing the fixer heater.
9. When either the DEVELOPER HEATER or the FIXER HEATER operates, the 8000 BOARD detects current flow from the corresponding HEATER and sends a signal to the 5000 BOARD.

Fixer Temperature Control Errors

- **FIXER THERMISTOR:** If the thermistor **either** opens or shorts, the DISPLAY PANEL displays the error message “Fixer Thermistor Failure”. For more information, see Page 33.
- **A/D CONVERTER:** If the A/D converter malfunctions, the DISPLAY PANEL displays the error message “A/D Converter Failure”.
- **FIXER HEATER:** If the MICROPROCESSOR does not receive the signal from the 8000 BOARD indicating that the DEVELOPER HEATER is operating, the DISPLAY PANEL displays the error message “Developer Heater Failure”.

Wash

System

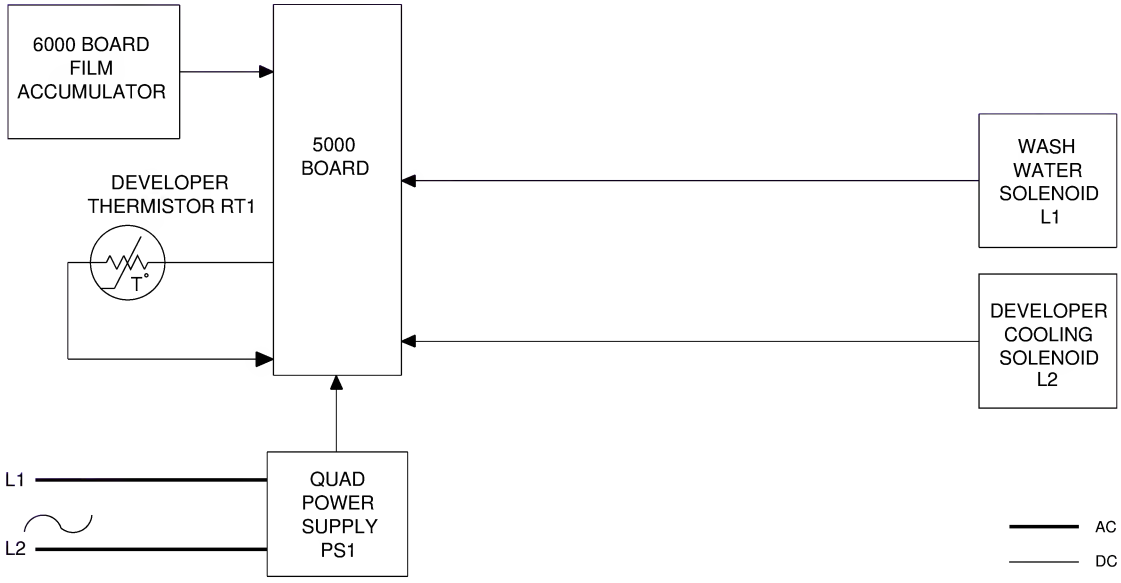


H150_0160DCA
H150_0160DA

Excess solutions remaining on the film can cause artifacts on the film during the drying process and reduce the permanency of the image. The wash RACK supplies fresh water that removes all excess developer and fixer solutions from the film.

The customer's external water supply provides water to the WASH RACK. The temperature of the water must be 4 - 32°C (40 - 90°F) and at least 5.5°C (10°F) below the operating setpoint of the developer temperature. The water flows through a 50-micron filter, which the customer supplies, to a connection at the back of the PROCESSOR.

Control Circuit for Wash Water



H150_9003HC

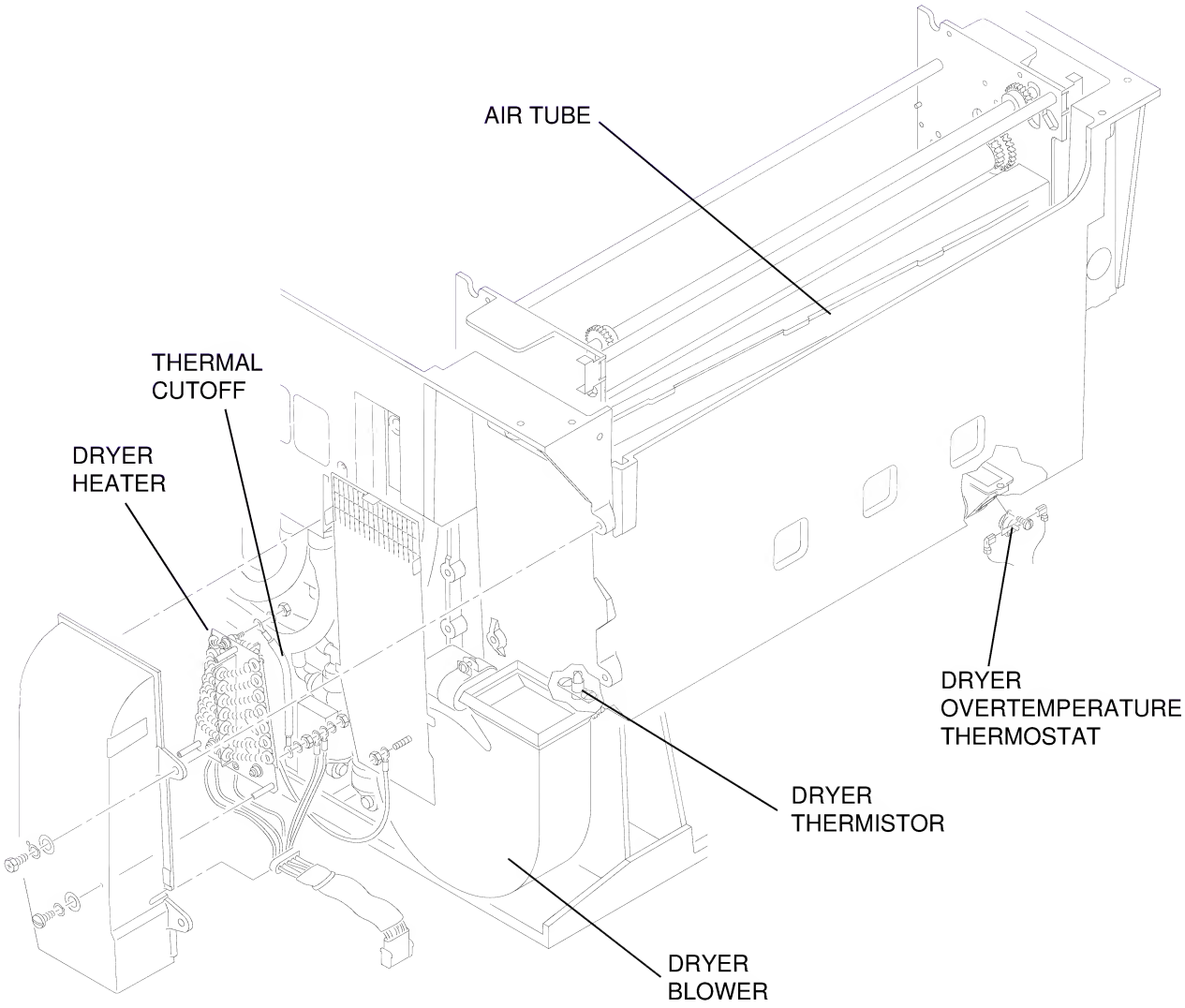
The WASH WATER SOLENOID

- opens when the leading edge of the film exits the FIXER RACK to allow water to flow at a rate of 1.9 L (0.5 gal) 15% per minute into the PROCESSOR
- closes approximately 15 seconds after the film exits the WASH RACK, if no additional films enter the PROCESSOR and cooling of the developer is not required.
- opens to allow flow of water onto the HEAT EXCHANGER to cool the developer as necessary

From the WASH WATER SOLENOID, the water flows through the FLOW CONTROL VALVE and the WATER DISCONNECT to the WATER RESERVOIR. This RESERVOIR distributes water to the CROSSOVER TROUGHS and to the WATER MANIFOLD. The CROSSOVER TROUGHS allow water to wet the CROSSOVER ROLLERS, reducing chemical deposits. The WATER MANIFOLD distributes the water to the 3 pair of ROLLERS in the WASH RACK to wash the film.

Dryer

System



H150_0155DCA
H150_0155DA

The film exits the wash RACK and passes through the squeegee ROLLERS, which spread remaining drops of water across the film surface to eliminate water spots.

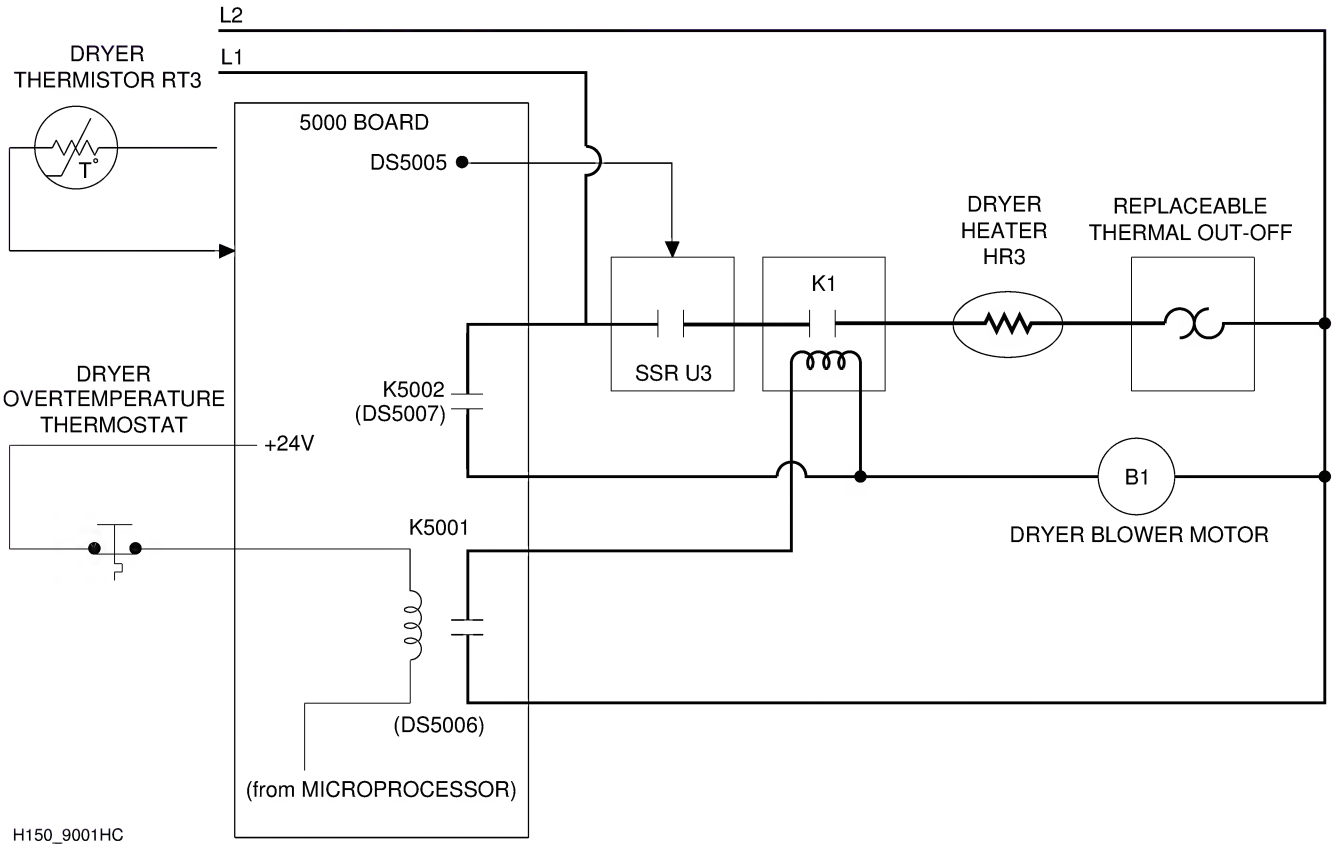
The DRYER BLOWER forces hot air through the air tubes, which circulate the air across both sides of the film as it moves through the DRYER. The DRYER heater heats the air to a temperature of 21 - 65.5°C (70 - 150°F). The temperature of the DRYER can be adjusted in increments of either 1°C or 1°F at the display panel.

If the temperature is greater than 74.4°C (166°F) near the bottom of the DRYER RACK, the OVERTEMPERATURE THERMOSTAT opens, de-energizing the DRYER HEATER. The THERMOSTAT must be manually reset before the DRYER HEATER can operate. If the temperature is more than 74.4°C (166°F) in the PLENUM, the THERMAL CUTOFF opens, de-energizing the DRYER HEATER. If the THERMAL CUTOFF opens, a service representative must install a replacement.

The DISPLAY PANEL indicates the setpoint temperature for the dryer.

Dryer Temperature

Control Circuit for Dryer Temperature



When the film accumulator detects film:

1. The relay K5002 energizes the dryer blower motor B1. The LED DS5007 illuminates when the 5000 BOARD energizes K5002.
2. The RELAY K5001 energizes the RELAY K1, enabling the DRYER HEATER HR3. The LED DS5006 illuminates when the 5000 BOARD energizes K5001.
3. The microprocessor applies a software algorithm that converts the resistance of the DRYER thermistor RT3 to temperature. The MICROPROCESSOR continuously compares this temperature to the setpoint temperature.
4. When the temperature decreases below the setpoint temperature, the microprocessor sends a DC signal to the SOLID STATE RELAY SSR-U3, energizing the DRYER HEATER HR3. The LED DS5005 illuminates when the 5000 BOARD energizes SSR-U3.To prevent damage to the DRYER heater, the DRYER HEATER energizes 3 seconds after the MICROPROCESSOR energizes the DRYER BLOWER.

The DRYER heater operates at a duty cycle:

Actual Temperature from RT3	Duty Cycle
More than 0.6°C (1°) below the setpoint	100%
Between the setpoint and 0.6°C (1°F) below the setpoint	85%
At the setpoint	0%
Between the setpoint and 0.6°C (1°F) above the setpoint	20%
More than 0.6°C (1°F) above the setpoint	0%

Temperature Control Errors

- **DRYER HEATER:** Under certain conditions, the MICROPROCESSOR checks that the temperature of the air around the THERMISTOR RT3 increases at a minimum rate of 0.3°C (0.5°F) every 2 minutes. If this rate is not correct, the DISPLAY PANEL displays the error message “Loss of Heater Dryer Ability”. The conditions under which the MICROPROCESSOR checks the rate of heating include when:
  - The DRYER HEATER is operating.
  - No film is in the PROCESSOR.
  - After the PROCESSOR completes the self-check.
- **DRYER THERMISTOR:** If the thermistor opens or shorts, the DISPLAY PANEL displays the error message “Dryer Thermistor Failure”. For more information, see Page 33.
- **A/D CONVERTER:** If the A/D converter malfunctions, the DISPLAY PANEL displays the error message “A/D Converter Failure”.
- **OVERTEMPERATURE THERMOSTAT:** If the temperature near the DRYER HEATER is greater than 74.4°C (166°F), the OVERTEMPERATURE thermostat opens, de-energizing the DRYER HEATER. The MICROPROCESSOR indicates an overtemperature condition and displays the error message “Dryer Over Maximum Temperature”. The BLOWER and the transport drive continue to operate.

Section 5: Replenishment

Overview

During film processing, the film absorbs developer and fixer solutions. The operator must add new chemicals periodically to maintain an effective level of chemical activity. The MICROPROCESSOR monitors film usage and uses an algorithm to automatically replenish these solutions from an external source or an AUTOMIXER. This algorithm determines when to energize the replenishment pumps for both developer and fixer solutions. Using the DISPLAY PANEL, the operator can change the amount of replenishment added during each replenishment cycle. The new solutions are pumped directly into the TANKS for the developer and fixer and enter the recirculation system.

The replenishment pumps can be disabled to allow maintenance of the PROCESSOR. The operator can disable the replenishment pumps using one of 2 methods:

1. **Raising the top cover** disables the Replenishment pumps and displays the error message “Top Cover not closed”.
2. **Selecting “Pump Disable”** at the DISPLAY PANEL disables the replenishment pumps and displays the error message “Replenishment Pumps Disabled”.

The PROCESSOR provides 2 modes of replenishment: Automatic and Flooded. The operator can select either mode at the DISPLAY PANEL. Both modes use the film area, which the film accumulator determined, to calculate the necessary replenishment.

Replenishment Modes

Calculation of Replenishment

The software calculates the length of time that the PUMPS should be energized by dividing the *replenishment volume*, which is stored in memory, by the *replenishment flow rate*.

Automatic

The Automatic Replenishment mode is standard and occurs under 2 conditions:

- High Film Usage occurs when the PROCESSOR is energized for 24 hours and processes more than 75 sheets of film in that 24 hours. The software algorithm starts the replenishment cycle each time the PROCESSOR processes approximately 1500 cm^2 (238 $in.^2$) of film. This area is equal to one 35 x 43 cm (14 x 17 in.) sheet of film. The operator can adjust, within the range of 20 mL to 500 mL, the volume of replenishment that is added for each 1500 cm^2 (238 $in.^2$) of processed film. The default volumes are 60 mL of developer and 85 mL of fixer.
- Low Film Usage occurs when the PROCESSOR processes less than 75 sheets of film within 24 hours. During that time, the PROCESSOR must be energized either for the full 24 hours or twice, the second time for more than 3.5 hours. In either application, the different replenishment volumes depend on the number of films processed. The replenishment pumps automatically energize every half hour during a 4-hour period:

Film Count	Replenishment Added during 4 Hours
less than 55	1 liter (125 mL / ½ hour)
55 - 65	750 mL (93 mL / ½ hour)
66 - 74	400 mL (50 mL / ½ hour)

Flooded

The PROCESSOR uses the flooded replenishment mode in very low-volume applications: 25 or less sheets of 35 x 43 cm (14 x 17 in.) film (or equivalent film area) processed in 24 hours. In this mode replenishment occurs every 5 minutes of operation and after 1500 cm^2 (238 $in.^2$) of film has been processed. The software determines the amount of replenishment. The operator can modify this amount, within the range of 20 mL to 500 mL.

Filling the TANKS for the Developer and Fixer:

During Initialization or Normal Operation

If the solution level in the PROCESSOR is low during initialization or normal operation, the corresponding replenishment pump energizes.

Tank-Fill Mode

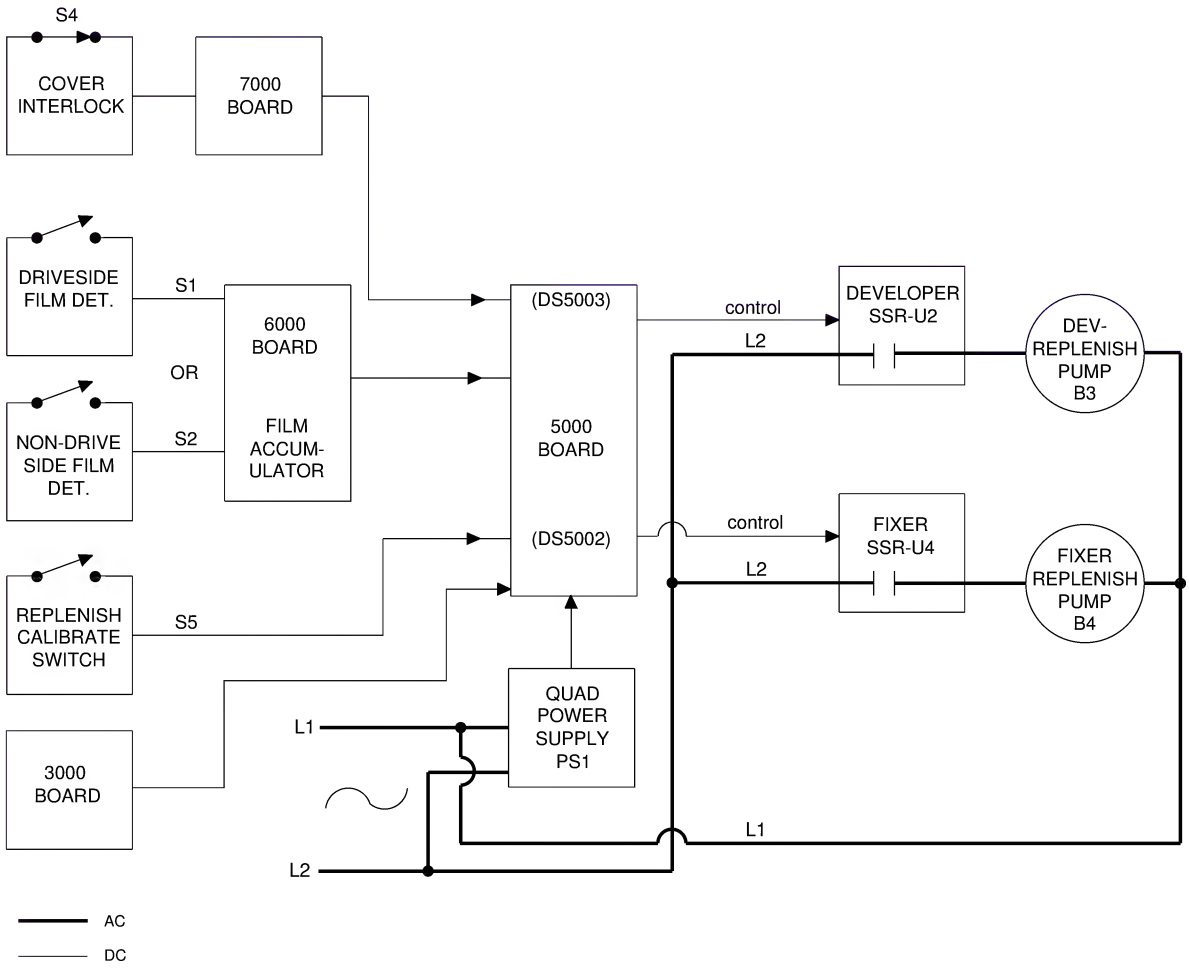
At installation or after periodic maintenance, select this mode at the DISPLAY PANEL to fill an empty TANK. This mode de-energizes the DRYER heater, DRYER blower, and drive motor. The DISPLAY PANEL displays the error message “Tanks Currently Being Filled”.

When the level PROBE detects a correct solution level, the MICROPROCESSOR disables the “Tank Fill Mode,” activates the reCIRCULATION pump, enables the heater, blower, and drive motor. The DISPLAY PANEL removes the error message.

Replenishment Errors

When the developer or fixer solutions do not reach the correct level within the allowed time limit, the error message “Developer Tank Fill” or “Fixer Tank Fill” occurs, and the MICROPROCESSOR de-energizes the pumps. The allowed time limits are 4 minutes during initialization or normal operation and 15 minutes if the PROCESSOR is in the “Tank-Fill Mode.”

Control Circuit for Replenishment



H150_9002DC

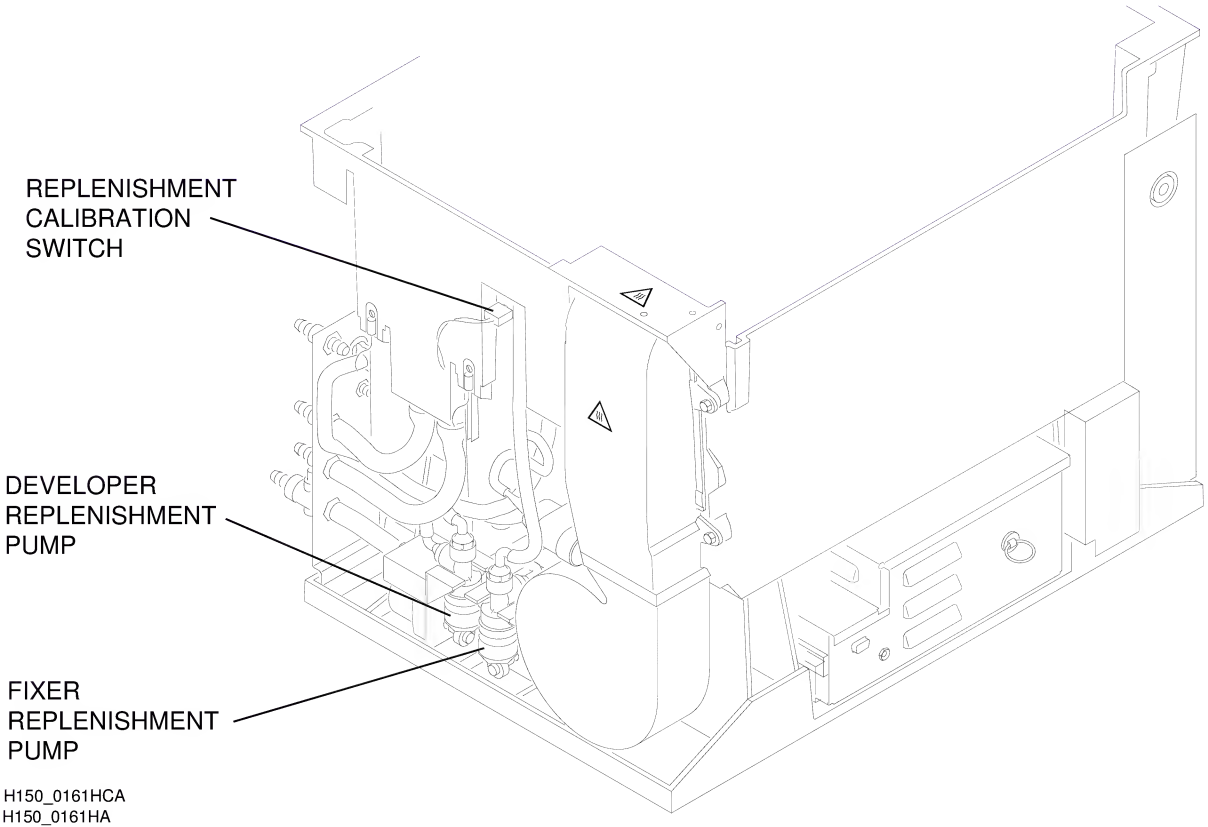
With S4 closed, any of the following actions causes the MICROPROCESSOR to actuate this circuit:

- When the operator first energizes the PROCESSOR.
- In the AUTOMATIC or FLooded replenishment Modes, when S1 or S2 actuates and the 6000 BOARD detects 0.15 m^2 (238 in^2) of film.
- If the operator selected either “Tank Fill” or “Calibration” at the 3000 Display Board, the microprocessor actuates the circuit when necessary.
- If the operator presses and holds the “Calibration Switch” for greater than 5 seconds.
- Every 5 minutes during Flooded Replenishment Mode and as necessary during Low Film Usage in the Automatic Replenishment Mode.
- When the LEVEL PROBES detect low levels of solutions.

To actuate the replenishment circuit, the microprocessor sends DC voltage to SSR-U2 or SSR-U4 or both of these RELAYS, which then provide AC voltage to the replenishment pumps.

When replenishment is complete, the MICROPROCESSOR removes the DC voltage from the solid state relays, de-energizing the PUMPS.

Calibration



H150_0161HCA
H150_0161HA

The operator enables the calibration procedure for the appropriate PUMP, using the menus displayed at the display panel. See the procedure for “Calibration” in the Operator’s Manual.

- The operator activates the REPLENISHMENT CALIBRATION SWITCH.
- The MICROPROCESSOR energizes the REPLENISHMENT PUMP for a fixed amount of time, approximately 5 seconds, dispensing a volume of solution.
- The operator measures the volume (mL) of solution and enters that measurement at the DISPLAY PANEL.
- The MICROPROCESSOR calculates the correct volume rate (mL/second) from the measured volume and the and the corresponding operating time of the REPLENISHMENT PUMP.

Note

The volume measured during the calibration procedure is not the same as the replenishment volume added to the TANK for a 14 x 17 in. (or equivalent area) film.

Replenishment Verification: With the TOP COVER up, the operator presses and holds the replenishment calibration switch for 5 seconds to energize both pumpS. The PUMPS dispense a volume specified for a 1535 cm^2 (238 $in.^2$) of film.

Section 6: Standby Mode

The Standby Mode provides conservation of energy and at the same time the capability to quickly begin processing film. If no new film enters the PROCESSOR, the PROCESSOR will enter the Standby Mode approximately 15 seconds after the last film has exited. Based on the transport speed and length of the film path, the software determines when the last film exited the PROCESSOR. When the PROCESSOR enters the Standby Mode, the MICROPROCESSOR:

- closes the WASH WATER SOLENOID, unless water is needed for developer cooling and for wetting the ROLLERS.
- maintains the developer and fixer temperatures
- maintains the temperature in the DRYER RACK
    1. de-energizes the dryer BLOWER and the DRYER HEATER for 4 minutes
    2. energizes the DRYER BLOWER and reads the temperature of the air in the DRYER RACK
    3. energizes the DRYER HEATER if the temperature in the DRYER is below the setpoint temperature
    4. de-energizes for 4 minutes both the DRYER BLOWER and DRYER HEATER when the temperature in the DRYER equals the setpoint temperature
- operates the transport drive, depending on which of the 2 Standby Modes the customer selects: continuous or interval.

In the “Continuous Standby Mode” the transport drive remains energized, operating at a low speed 53.3 cm/minute (21 in./minute) after the film exits the PROCESSOR.

In the “Interval Standby Mode” the PROCESSOR operates in cycles of 90-second intervals and 8-minute intervals. At the beginning of each 90-second interval:

- The 90-second timer on the MICROPROCESSOR begins.
- The TRANSPORT DRIVE operates at the setpoint speed.
- The WASH WATER SOLENOID opens every 4th cycle, wetting the ROLLERS.

At the beginning of each 8-minute interval:

- The 90-second timer expires, and the 8-minute timer begins.
- The TRANSPORT DRIVE de-energizes.
- The WASH WATER SOLENOID closes.

The PROCESSOR automatically enters the operating mode when the film accumulator detects film or the 2000 board receives a signal from a peripheral device.

Section 7: Sleep Mode

The “Sleep Mode” allows the customer to disable most of the PROCESSOR, conserving energy. The operator selects the “Sleep Mode” at the DISPLAY PANEL or at the INTERFACE CONTROL PANEL. Also, the operator can program the PROCESSOR to automatically energize at a selected time. The DISPLAY PANEL displays the time at which the PROCESSOR will exit the Sleep Mode.

If the operator does not program the PROCESSOR to automatically energize at a selected time, the DISPLAY PANEL displays the message “Processor in Sleep Mode.”

When the PROCESSOR enters the Sleep Mode, the MICROPROCESSOR

- de-energizes all HEATERS and the RECIRCULATION PUMPS
- disables all LEVEL PROBES
- monitors the SLEEP SWITCH
- monitors the TIMER
- displays at the DISPLAY PANEL the “wake-up” time if the operator set the TIMER
- executes the optional “ROLLER Jog” or optional “Cool Down” (if selected)

The operator can select 2 options for the “Sleep Mode”: “ROLLER Jog” option and “Cool Down” option. The “ROLLER Jog” option drives the transport drive periodically to prevent chemicals from accumulating on the ROLLERS. The “Cool Down” option energizes the DRYER BLOWER to cool the solutions slowly, preventing condensation. The following table describes the operations that occur for different combinations of these 2 options.

“Cool Down” On “Roller Jog” On	Cool Down Phase: • The DRYER BLOWER operates for 3 hours. • The transport drive stops operating and the WASH WATER SOLENOID closes for 10 min. • The transport drive operates and the WASH WATER SOLENOID opens for 90 sec. • The DEVELOPER COOLING SOLENOID opens. • The RECIRCULATION PUMPS operate when the transport drive operates and the solution levels are not low.
	Dormant Phase: At the end of 3 hours • The DRYER BLOWER de-energizes. • The transport drive and the WASH WATER SOLENOID operate in cycles: 30 minutes off, 90 seconds on.
“Cool Down” Off “Roller Jog” On	Same as Dormant Phase above.
“Cool Down” On “Roller Jog” Off	Cool Down Phase: Same as Cool Down Phase above.
	Dormant Phase: At end of 3 hours • The DRYER BLOWER does not operate. • The transport drive does not operate.
“Cool Down” Off “Roller Jog” Off	• The DRYER BLOWER does not operate. • The transport drive and the WASH WATER SOLENOID do not operate.

Section 8: THERMISTORS

The MICROPROCESSOR maintains the correct temperatures of the developer and fixer solutions and of the DRYER. The A/D CONVERTER on the 5000 BOARD sends digital data that indicates the changing resistance of the THERMISTOR to the MICROPROCESSOR, which applies a software algorithm that converts this digital data to temperature.

The MICROPROCESSOR checks that the A/D CONVERTER and the THERMISTORS function correctly.

To check the operation of the A/D CONVERTER, the MICROPROCESSOR monitors the resistance of a precision resistor (also on the 5000 BOARD) approximately every 5 seconds. If the value of this resistor is not correct for 5 consecutive readings, the MICROPROCESSOR determines that the A/D CONVERTER malfunctioned and displays the fatal error message “Analog-to-Digital Converter Failure” at the DISPLAY PANEL.

A malfunction of the THERMISTOR occurs if it opens or shorts. To check each THERMISTOR, the MICROPROCESSOR determines whether the digital data from the A/D CONVERTER is within the correct limits. If this data is outside of the correct limits for 5 consecutive readings, the MICROPROCESSOR determines that the thermistor is opened or shorted and displays a fatal error at the DISPLAY PANEL:

- “Developer Thermistor Failure”
- “Fixer Thermistor Failure”
- “Dryer Thermistor Failure”

Section 9: DISPLAYS

DISPLAY PANEL

The display panel on the front of the PROCESSOR allows the operator to select operating modes, change some parameters, and monitor the status of the PROCESSOR. The 3000 DISPLAY BOARD controls the circuit for the DISPLAY PANEL. The DISPLAY PANEL contains the following main areas:

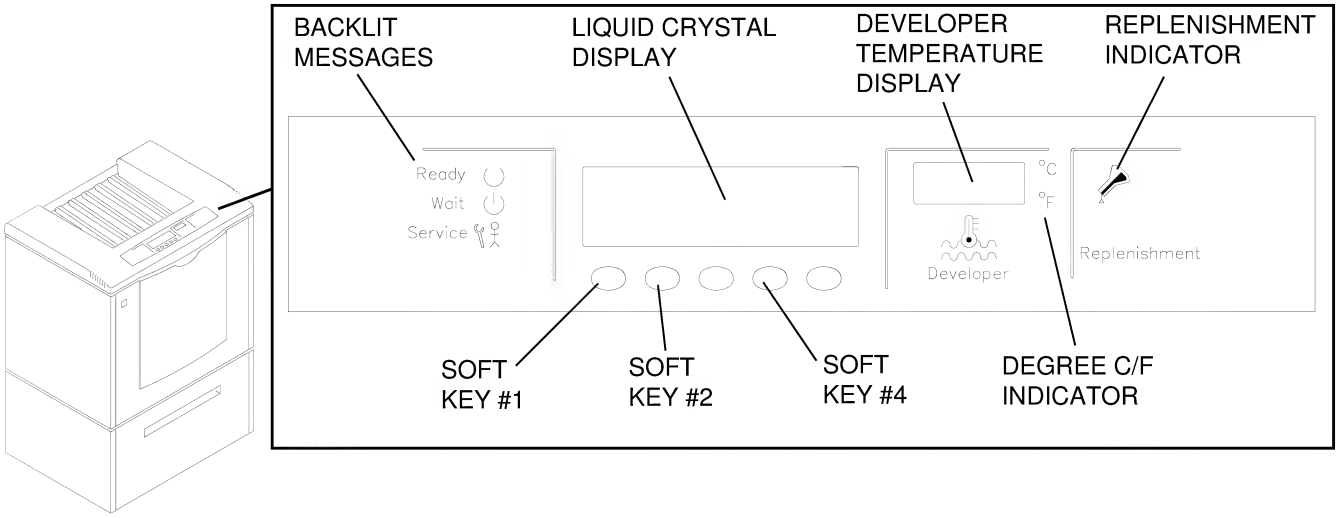
The **Processor Status** area consists of 3 backlit messages that indicate operating status.

- The “Ready” light indicates when the PROCESSOR is ready to receive film.
- The “Wait” light indicates that the PROCESSOR has not reached optimum operating conditions.
- The “Service” light indicates when the PROCESSOR has an error that the operator cannot repair.

The **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY** displays menus from which the operator can select the modes and control values for the PROCESSOR. The operator uses the 5 soft keys to make selections. The functions of the soft keys change according to the displayed menu. Some of the these selections include contrast of the display, operating mode, and operating temperatures. An access code is required to change default values preset at the factory or to change to or from the K/RA cycle.

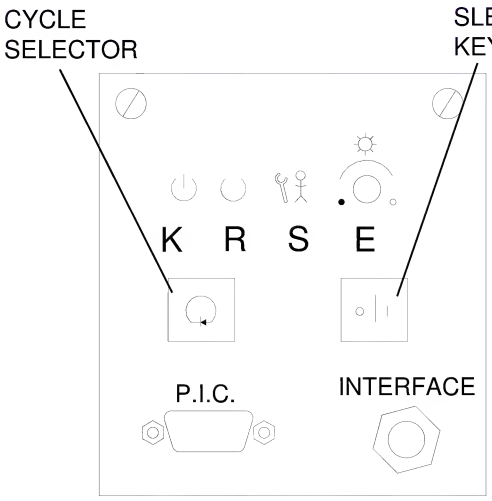
The **Developer Temperature Display** indicates the actual developer temperature in either C or F.

The **Replenishment Indicator** illuminates when both REPLENISHMENT PUMPS are energized.



H150_0052BCB
H150_0052BA

CONTROL PANEL



H150_0159ACA
H150_0159AA

The control panel provides an electrical interface for the PROCESSOR:

The Interface Jack receives a command from an external device to place the PROCESSOR in operating mode.

The SLEEP/WAKE SWITCH allows the operator to command the PROCESSOR to enter or exit the Sleep Mode.

The **CONTROL PANEL** displays 3 messages indicating the operating status of the PROCESSOR: “Ready”, “Wait”, and “Service”. These messages are the same as the messages that the display paneL displays. See Page 34 for more information about these messages.

The Cycle SelectOR allows the operator to change the operating cycle: “Rapid,” Standard,” or “Extended.” The **CONTROL PANEL** indicates the selected processing cycle.

Description of the Data Lines for the PIC

The Processor Interface Connector (PIC) provides RS-232 serial data lines, allowing communications between the PROCESSOR and a computer. The table at left provides a description of the signal on each data line of the PIC.

Line	Signal Description	Type
1	Shield	ground
2	Transmit Data (TxD)	output
3	Receive Data (RxD)	input
4	Request to Send (RTS)	output
5	Clear to Send (CTS)	input
6	Common / Return	input
7	Processor Cycle (C0)	output
8	Processor Cycle (C1)	output
9	Run	input
10	Alarm	output
11	Service	output
12	Ready	output
13	Film Feed	output
14	Sleep / Cycle Select	input
15	+5 V DC (1 A maximum)	output

Logic Levels of the 4 Cycles for the PROCESSOR

Cycle	C_1	C_0
K/RA	1	1
Rapid	1	0
Standard	0	1
Extended	0	0

- Logic level “0” occurs when the voltage is less than or equal to 0.5 at 4mA.
- Logic level “1” occurs when the voltage is greater than or equal to 3.8 V at 4mA.

Section 10: Power Distribution

AC Distribution

See the publication Diagrams 5B6335 of the power distribution in the publication Diagrams 5B6335. The PROCESSOR operates on single-phase or 3-phase nominal 200 V AC to nominal 240 V AC. The Site Specifications provide a complete list of all power configurations for the 3000 RA Processor.

The CIRCUIT BREAKER CB1 directs the main power to the transformer. The transformer raises or lowers the input voltage, depending on the power configuration of the site.

DC Distribution

Except for the DC DRIVE MOTOR, the PROCESSOR uses AC power to drive the MOTORS.The QUAD POWER SUPPLY PS1 converts the AC voltage into 4 DC voltages: +5, +12, -12, and +24. Then PS1 distributes various DC voltages to the following components:

- 2000 Board (+5, +24 V DC)
- 3000 Board (+5, +12, -12 V DC)
- 6000 Board (+12, -12 V DC)
- 5000 Board (+5, +12, -12, +24 V DC)
- 7000 BOARD (+24 V DC)
- 8000 BOARD (+5 V DC)

The +5 V DC POWER SUPPLY PS2 provides power to the 2000 BOARD. This separate POWER SUPPLY provides isolation from external equipment connected to the PROCESSOR, for example, a FILM FEEDER.

Electromechanical Relays (+24 V DC): The 5000 BOARD contains 5 electromechanical relays:

- K5001 energizes the RELAY K1 (230 V AC) in the ELECTRICAL BOX, enabling the dryer heater HR3.
- K5002 energizes the DRYER BLOWER and enables the RELAY K1.
- K5003 energizes the recirculation pumpS.
- K5004A and K5004B (contained in one RELAY) enable the developer and fixer heaters.
- K5005 energizes the safelight receptacle.

SOLID STATE RELAYS (+5 V DC): The 5 solid state relays control the following components:

- SSR-U1: developer heater
- SSR-U2: developer replenishment pump
- SSR-U3: DRYER HEATER
- SSR-U4: fixer replenishment pump
- SSR-U5: fixer heater

Section 11: Publication History

Print Date	Pub. No.	ECO No.	Affected Pages	File Name	Description
October 1995	5B6332	2650-030	All Pages	tg3434_1_030.doc	1st Printing
November 1995	5B6332	2650-039	Front and Back Covers	tg3434_1_039.doc	Graphic Unification Printing
January 1998	5B6332	2650-039	All Pages	tg343400.fm	First CD-ROM printing. Content is identical to November 1995 version; formatting may vary from print version.

Kodak and *X-Omat* are trademarks.

tg343400.fm

Printed In USA

HEALTH IMAGING

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY ● ROCHESTER, N.Y. 14650